WEST

Help | Logout | Interrupt

Main Menu | Search Form | Posting Counts | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers | Preferences | Cases

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L5 and host same (server or client)	5

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L6

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, July 16, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L6	L5 and host same (server or client)	5	L6
L5	L3 and plac$3 same (order$3 or hierarch$6 or nod$3 or tree)	47	L5
L4	L3 and fulfil$6 same plac$3 same (order$3 or hierarch$6 or nod$3 or tree)	0	L4
L3	L2 and evaluat$3 same (insurance or propert$3 or casualt$3 or worker4 adj compensat$3 or health or medical$2 or homeowner$ or automotive) same line	98	L3
L2	(captur$6 or acquir$6) same line same data	17656	L2
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	(5930759 or 6119093 or 5557515).pn.	3	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

Help | Logout | Interrupt

Main Menu | Search Form | Posting Counts | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers | Preferences | Cases

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L5 and host same (server or client)	5

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L6

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, July 16, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L6	L5 and host same (server or client)	5	L6
L5	L3 and plac$3 same (order$3 or hierarch$6 or nod$3 or tree)	47	L5
L4	L3 and fulfil$6 same plac$3 same (order$3 or hierarch$6 or nod$3 or tree)	0	L4
L3	L2 and evaluat$3 same (insurance or propert$3 or casualt$3 or worker4 adj compensat$3 or health or medical$2 or homeowner$ or automotive) same line	98	L3
L2	(captur$6 or acquir$6) same line same data	17656	L2
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	(5930759 or 6119093 or 5557515).pn.	3	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L6: Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Nov 19, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6482156 B2
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Computerized medical diagnostic and treatment advice system including network access

Detailed Description Text (72):
If the caller issues a "backup" command, the system will move the current message pointer back one message, and resume playback. If the pointer was at the beginning of the list (e.g., trivial case), the system backs up to the previous node and places the current message pointer at the beginning of the play list. If there is more than one message in the list, the system cues the pointer to the last message in the list. The system then resumes playback. In the "pause" mode, when the caller issues the "continue" command, the system will resume playback at the current message.

Detailed Description Text (334):
Thus, there is no necessity to change the algorithms themselves. In other words, the factors can be modified rather than changing the algorithms. (c) Problem Questions--To take the headache example previously used, the sum of the scores of the screening and confirmation questions (and sometimes the questions themselves) is multiplied by the sensitivity factors. The questions are also weighted, of course, depending upon how important each question is to the diagnosis. The sum of the weighted scores is compared against the threshold value that will result in either making the diagnosis of say migraine (in response to the migraine screening questions) or confirming the diagnosis of migraine in response to the migraine confirmation questions. Thus, if we wanted to increase the sensitivity of diagnosing subarachnoid hemorrhage, we would not have to write another algorithm, but rather, simply multiply the screening and confirmation scores by the sensitivity factors. For example, if the threshold for the MDATA system 100 to make a diagnosis of subarachnoid hemorrhage based on the sum of the weighted subarachnoid screening questions threshold is set at, say 75%, then that percentage of the sensitivity variable would make this diagnosis with a smaller score and, thus, pick up more cases. Thus, individual diagnoses within an algorithm can be "tuned" independently, and in some cases, this even applies to the individual questions themselves. (d) Symptom Severity and Symptom Severity Trend Analysis--the sensitivity factors alter the absolute value, the first, second and third slope thresholds. With increased sensitivity, a more gently sloping line triggers an earlier medical evaluation. In the algorithm, when the system 100 makes use of any quantitatable parameter to make a decision, all of these are joined, influenced or multiplied by the sensitivity factors. As a very simple example, if the MDATA system 100 would normally make a recommendation, partly based on the age of the patient (e.g., if you are male and you are over 50 and . . .), the decision can be triggered if the patient is 49 or 48 and so on. (e) Home Diagnostic and Treatment Kit--if the patient has a MDATA system treatment kit or a blood pressure cuff, the level at which a fever or blood pressure effects a decision can be changed. (f) Mental Status Examination--the mental status examination can be modified at a system, or problem (algorithm) level. (g) Clinical Sound Library--the pattern matching process (as in the clinical sound library) is quantifiable by modifying the sensitivity factors.

Detailed Description Text (397):
Referring to FIG. 25a, the user/patient 2114 communicates with a computing environment. The computing environment may include a single computer utilizing MDATA software or the computing environment may include multiple computers in a client/server relationship on a computer network. In a client/server environment, the server includes the MDATA system which communicates with a client that may include a network terminal equipped with a video display, keyboard and pointing device. The network terminal is connected to a wide area network via a network connection, which may be either a dial-up connection using a modem and the public switched telephone network (PSTN) or via a

dedicated data circuit. The wide area network can be a public network, like the Internet, or a closed, private data network, like a corporate network or an intranet. There is an array of servers which host the medical advice and treatment applications and the patient databases at a central MDATA location. These servers are connected via a local area network to a network gateway, which provides access to the wide area network via a high-speed, dedicated data circuit. Alternatively, a single server may host the medical advice and treatment applications and the patient databases.

Detailed Description Text (428):
Referring to FIG. 27, an off-line process 2280 for generating a DSQ script will now be described. Beginning at a process 2284, medical knowledge is collected and organized into list files. The data for the list files is collected for one or more medical authors 2282. Process 2284 has two portions. A first portion typically performed by a script coordinator or supervising author for assigning diseases and a second portion for capturing the disease knowledge for each disease in the script. The portion for capturing the disease knowledge is typically performed by a plurality of medical experts in their respective fields. The output of process 2284 is electronic text, such as an ASCII file. This electronic text is in the form of DSQ lists such as disease, symptom, and question lists 2286.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (2):
Node The Node keyword denotes the beginning of a new node and defines the node number. Parent The Parent keyword defines the parent of the node being defined. Type The Type keyword defines the class of the node being defined. Acceptable type names are: Menu This node presents a multiple choice question. YesNo This node presents a simple Yes/No type question. Link No caller response is required at this node, algorithm processing will continue at a predeter- mined node. Prompt This node requests some numeric information from the caller. The information is placed in a DTMF buffer which is then stored in the next node. Return Returns from a subroutine call (e.g., after con- figuring a past medical history object). Hangup The system will release this caller after it finishes speech file playback, or if the caller interrupts playback with a DTMF key press. Wait nn This node will play the message list, then pause for the specified nonzero number of seconds before continuing. @ The @ keyword defines the action to be taken for a response to either a Menu or YesNo type node. Digits The Digits keyword is used in conjunction with Type Prompt to indicate the maximum number of DTMF digits to collect from the caller. Play The Play keyword defines a play list of one or more messages to be played at this node. Help The Help keyword defines a play list of one or more messages containing useful hints for interacting with the system. These messages provide helpful instructions for a new or confused caller. Next The Next keyword defines the next node to jump to after the node being defined. It is used in conjunction with node types Link and Prompt. Work The Work keyword indicates a sequence of one or more operations to perform when arriving at the node being defined. This processing occurs before speech playback begins.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (8):
Field Name Data Type Width Usage LABEL Character 20 The object's label TYPE Character 1 Object data type VALUE Character 10 Object's configured value CERT Numeric 3 Certainty of object's value DATE Date 8 Object configuration date ICD9A Float 5 First ICD-9 code .sup. .vertline. .vertline. .vertline. .vertline. ICD9E Float 5 Fifth ICD-9 code F. The "Pending" database file 269 holds medical information gathered during Pending mode for offline verification. The Pending database record structure is the same as that used for the past medical history (PMH) database 268. The evaluation process writes to the Pending database at run-time when it configures a new past medical history object for a patient during a Pending mode interaction. The contents of the Pending database are reviewed off-line by a staff person, and if the information is verified, the staff person appends the information to the patient's past medical history file. G. An optional patient medication database 270 contains a file for each patient containing information about medication they are taking, or have taken in the past. The medication database 270 is created by the evaluation process 254 at run time. A "Write Drug" command builds a record and fills its fields with same-named memory variables from the symbol table. The evaluation process 254 may read the medication database 270 during run time as needed. The treatment table 256 optionally reads the medication database 270 to determine the medication(s) being used by the patient.

WEST

Generate Collection | Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 5 of 5 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20010029322 A1

L6: Entry 1 of 5 File: PGPB Oct 11, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010029322
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010029322 A1

TITLE: Computerized medical diagnostic and treatment advice system including network access

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6482156 B2

L6: Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Nov 19, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6482156
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6482156 B2
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Computerized medical diagnostic and treatment advice system including network access

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6206829 B1

L6: Entry 3 of 5 File: USPT Mar 27, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6206829
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6206829 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Computerized medical diagnostic and treatment advice system including network access

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6022315 A

L6: Entry 4 of 5 File: USPT Feb 8, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6022315
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6022315 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Computerized medical diagnostic and treatment advice system including network access

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 5. Document ID: WO 200225562 A2 AU 200196895 A

L6: Entry 5 of 5 File: DWPI Mar 28, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-425987
DERWENT-WEEK: 200252

TITLE: Line item data process method involves capturing and evaluating line item data in insurance host server, based on which placement of order is fulfilled

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

Generate Collection | Print

Terms	Documents
L5 and host same (server or client)	5

Display Format: - Change Format

Previous Page Next Page